WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27 The Senate met this morning according to adjournment. Mr. Ewing presented his credentials, sock the oath of office, and selected his seat. The friends of the Compromise looked grum, the oppo-

nents of it looked cheerful and happy. Mr. Douglas introduced a resolution to make "the previous question" one of the rules of the Benate, which resolution lays over, as a matter of course. Mr. ATCHINSON, in the vigor of his opposition to the purpose of it, moved to lay it on the table, to which the President of the Senate replied that it was already on the table. He then moved to postpone it indefinitely ; to which the President replied that it was not now under consideration ; whereupon Mr. Atchinson held his peace.

A message from the House then announced the death of Mr. King, and after the reading of a speech by Mr. Davis of Mass. on the oceasion, the Benate adjourned.

Proceedings in the Senate being thus summary I shall fill the remainder of my space with a notice of other matters which, to my thinking, are of more importance than any temporary or temporising le-gislation whatsoever. In your leading article in The Tribune of Wednesday last, on the Labor rements in New-York, you say with entire

"Establish to morrow an ample and fair Scale of Prices in every employment under the sun, and two years of safet and the ordinary mutations of Business would suffice to undernine and efface nearly the whole. No reform under the Wages system but a decided step out of and above that system is the fit and enduring remedy for the wrongs and oppressions of Labor by Capital. And this must have under the pression of Labor by Capital. And this must have the pression of the wrongs and oppressions of labor tene, of genties, of self sacritates and true herolam. And it is mainly because the Tander gasizations of 1850 tend to and prepare for this—no mater how unconsciously—that we regard them with approposition and lively hops."

Lenote this paragraph, because there is in it the I quote this paragraph, because there is in it the

sion that to discover and reveal the appropriate method by which the laboring classes can step out from under the Wages system, and place them selves above that system is the appropriate work of genius, among other elements which you enu-

of genius, among other elements which you enumerate.

The knowledge on the part of the laboring classes or their friends, that they are under an oppressive and exhausting system of the relations of capital and labor does not amount to a knowledge of the true system, into which, when knows, it should be their object to bring themselves as rapidly as possible object to bring themselves as rapidly as possible. To discover that true system, by any other means than by long years, perhaps long generations of fallacious and exhausting experiments, must be the work of genius, of true science, of socialism, and for which the laboring classes are specially disqualified a host of objections and inquiries. If one purchaser values an article more highly than another, by what principle will he be prevented from offering a higher price? How is the amount of labor bestowed on one article to be ascertained? How is it possible to measure the relative painfulness or repugnance of labor? What allowance is to be made for superior skill or natural capacity? How is that to be settled? How does this principle settle the questions of interest? What is the nature of the practical experiments which have already been made? &c. &c.

With some misgivings as to the prudence of ascerting such a faith, I will state my conviction that such a principle has been discovered and is now in the possession of a small number of persons who have been engaged in practically testing it, until its regulating and wealth producing effects have been sufficiently, though not as yet abundantly demonstrated.

Josiah Warran, formerly of Cincinnati, more recently of New-Harmony, Ia, now in this city, is,

been sufficiently, though not as yet abundantly been sufficiently, though not as yet abundantly demosstrated.

JoSIAH WARREN, formerly of Cincinnati, more recently of New-Harmony, Ia. now in this city, is, I believe, justly entitled to be considered the discoverer of the principle to which I refer, along with several others whom he deems essential to the rectification of the social evils of the existing state of society.

The principle itself is one which will probably not strike you when first stated as either very profound, very practicable in its application, very important in its consequences, and perhaps not even as equitable in itself. It requires thought to be bestewed on each of these points. You will find, however, as you subject it to analysis, as you trace is into its ten thousand different applications, to swnerable, to rent, to wages, &c. &c. that it places all human transactions relating to property upon a facew basis of exact justice—that is, it has the the percept all principle.

The question as to the method of commencing to put the principle in operation is a distinct one, and are a sadd to be explained after the principle itself.

ane question as to the method of commenting to put the principle in operation is a distinct one, and saly needs to be explained after the principle itself a understood. I have already observed that it has been and is now being practically tested with en-

The principle put into a formula is thus stated:
Cost is THE LIMIT OF PRICE."
The counter principle upon which all ownership
sow maintained, and all commerce transacted in
be world is that "Value is the limit of price," or as the principle is generally stated in the cant lan-guage of trade "a thing is worth what it will bring." Between these two principles so similar that the difference in the statement will hardly attract a difference in the statement will hardly attract a moment's attention, unless it were specially insisted mpon, lies the essential difference between the whole system of civilized canabalism by which the masses of human beings are mercilessly ground to powder for the accumulation of the wealth of the lew, and the reign of equity, the just remuneration of labor, and the independence and elevation of the weakingman.

of labor, and the independence and elevation of the workingman.

There is nothing apparently more innocent, harmless and equitable, in the world, than the statement that "a thing should bring what it is worth," and yet that statement covers the most subtle fallacy which it has ever been given to human genius to detect and expose—a fallacy more fruitful of evil than any other which the human intellect has ever been beclouded by.

Value has nothing whatever to do, upon scientific principles, as demonstrated by Mr. WARREN, with settling the price at which any article of property should be sold. Cost is the only equitable limit, and by cost is meant the amount of labor bestowed on its production, that measure being again measured by the painfulness or repugnance of the labor itself—which point is the only one appropriately left to bargain or agreement between the parties.

labor itself—which point is the only one appropriately left to bargain or agreement between the parties.

Value is a consideration for the purchaser alone, and determines him whether he will give the amount of the cost or not.

Now this statement, which is all I can make in a single communication, is calculated to raise profound fundamental investigation, or whatever other name you choose to bestow upon that faculty and that process by which elementary truths are evolved by contemplating the nature of a subject. If some profound philosopher, whose high authority could command universal belief, were to step forward and announce the discovery of some simple principle, which, if adopted in trade or business, would determine with arithmetical certestainty, the equitable price to be charged for every article sold, and for every species of property, and for ever bour of time bestowed upon its production and distribution, so that labor in every department should get precisely its due reward, and the existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth, and the consequent poverty and wretchedness—of the masses be speedily alleviated and finally removed,—and if in addition, the principle were such that its adoption and practical consequences did not depend upon convincing the intellects or appealing to the benevolence of the wealthy classes, but lay within the compass of the powers of the laboring men themselves—if still further than this, the principle did not demand as a preliminary the extensive cooperation, the mutual and implicit confidence, the did not demand as a preliminary the extensive co-operation, the mutual and implicit confidence, the complicated arrangements, the extensive knowl-dge of administration, and the violent change in of administration, and the violent change in edge of administration, and the violent change in domestic habits, some one or other of which is involved in nearly every proposition—if, in one word, this simple principle furnished demonstrably, unequivocally, immediately and practically the means, whereby the laboring classes might step out from under the Wages system, and place themselves in a condition of independence above that system, would not this announcement come in good time; would it not be a supply eminently adapted to the present demand, as intimated by the various labor movements in New York and elsewhere.

I hope to be permitted through your columns to answer these inquiries from time to time, and to place before the readers of The Tribune a clear exposition of what I believe to be the most immediately important principle of social seform which genins has yet developed.

5. P. A.

EUROPHAN AFFAIRS.

Death of the Duke of Cambridge...Lord Palmerston...The Tory Policy....disnoults on the Queen...French Madmen ...National Assembly...The Catastrophe. Lendon Correspondence of The Tribune. Lendon Correspondence of The Tribune. LONDON, Friday, July 12.

I will only announce to you the death of the Duke of Cambridge, uncle of the Queen of England, as a domestic event which has deservedly occa-

sioned sincere sorrow in the Royal Family, and also as a loss that is greatly to be regretted for the charitable establishments, in which his Royal Highness took a particular interest. Of course his death has interrupted the closing festivities of the season, especially the ball which was to have been given by the Queen, and another ball of the Oriental Club, in honor of the Ambassador of Nepaul, the lion at present of the fashionable world.

A political demonstration of some importance, especially since the death of Sir Robert Peel, has also been suspended by the decease of the Duke of Cambridge. I allude to the dinner which was to have been given by the Reform Club to Lord Palmeraton. It may be said that Lord Palmeraton has now arrived at that period of his life as a great statesman, in which his character has overcome the last opposition of calumny, and is established and accepted, in all the plenitude of its force. The coterie which based all its hopes on a separation of Lord Palmerston from the other members of the Cabinet, is now crushed forever. Lord Palmerston must necessarily remain the Minister of Foreign Affairs in any Whig arrangement, and the present ministry has just gained strength, by its reception of the proposition for the extension of the franchise, of a new step in the electoral reform, towards universal suffrage,-the last stage, and one stil far distant, in the political, constitutional movement in this country. In demanding the postponement of this proposition, which was made at a late hour, Lord John Russell has very clearly shown that it accords with the views of the Cabinet to extend the right of suffrage. This time, it is the inhabitants of cities, the representatives of floating capital, of the manufacturing and the commercial interest, who are called to profit by Reform. The Whig party moreover identifies its interests with those of manufactures and commerce, but it will find its point of interesction with those interests when the question of Land Monopoly is brought up, neither Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, nor, in general, any of the leaders of the Whig party, being more inclined than the Tories, to yield this last bulwark of the present organization of property in England.

At this moment the Tories might return to power if they perceived the intimate connexion of their interests with those of the city and rural laborers. But there is not the slightest trace of this percepthe right of suffrage. This time, it is the inhabit-

interests with those of the city and rural laborers. But there is not the slightest trace of this perception in the speeches of the leaders of the party, especially in the speech of Mr. D'Israeli in reply to Lord John Russeil. England evidently cannot escape a dangerous political agitation, if, by a blind and foolish obstinacy, the aristocracy shall refuse the alliance with the people, for which the speech of Mr. Bright and Mr. Cooden, and the deception of the people in regard to Free Trade, which is keenly felt, have admirably prepared the way.

A vote of the House of Lords on a very important question, that of the extension of the electoral franchise in Ireland, has just added to the popular strength of the Cabinet, while it has ended in a

A vote of the House of Lords on a very important question, that of the extension of the electoral franchise in Ireland, has just added to the popular strength of the Cabinet, while it has ended in a new domestic difficulty. There is a decided opposition, and a party founded on this opposition, between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords has disturbed the whole arrangement of the Electoral Bill for Ireland, by changing the Ministerial proposition, which was accepted by the House of Commons for the £8 qualification, to the £15 qualification proposed by Lord Stanley. At the moment when Electoral Reform for the other parts of the United Kingdom is brought before Parliament, the pressure of Ireland will operate to strengthen the combined forces of the W higs and the Radicals. The House of Lords will be again compelled to yield to this pressure, unless the aristocracy—boldly taking universal suffrage as the medium for a programme of a social reform, in which the interest of landed property shall be combined with that of the proletaries,—shall announce the only policy which for the future can guarantee to this country the support of Aristocratic preponderance—a preponderance which, after all, I prefer to that of the mercantile and mercantile interest in their present exaggeration.

I have before said but one word in relation to the assault on the Queen by Pate. I to-day give you the conclusion of this shameful affair, by telling you that Pate has been sentenced to transportation for seven years. The Judge has excused him from the whipping which he might have administered at discretion. But for the single consideration of the respectable family to which he belongs, and which has already been more severely punished than Pate will be himself by this terrible reversion, which is at once the law both of God and Nature, and which, in spite of all the declamation, and, I will add, all the sophism of false philosophy, imposes on the family a solidarity of good as well

which is at once the law both of our and Nature, and which, in spite of all the declamation, and, I will add, all the sophism of false philosophy, imposes on the family a solidarity of good as well as of evil between all who bear the same name. This inevitable solidarity may be sustained by philosophy and civilization, the spirit of charity may convert it into an additional store of good feeling for those who bear its weight; but still it is a fact, a fact of our social organization.

This affair, as you perceive, has been conducted with an extraordinary rapidity. The accused was not deprived of any of his rights of defense. Everything which could be alleged in favor of the system adopted by his defenders was produced by witnesses summoned at their request. The gravity of the crime, and the necessity of a prompt application of punishment were not the only motives for the rapid course of the trial. The Judge and the defender could neither act in the required capacity a week later, since both had been promoted in consequence of a change by which Mr. Wilde was called to the dignity of Lord Keeper, and Mr. Cockburn, defender of Pate, to the functions of Solicitor-General.

The ground taken by the defense was the insan-

General

The ground taken by the defense was the insanity of the accused. But although it was shown in fact that his mind was not sound—(this, indeed, required no other proof than the character of the assault)—it by no means appeared from the facts brought forward by the defense, that he had not the power of distinguishing between right and wrong—the only supposition on which he could be freed from the consequences of moral responsibility, and bence, from the just punishment which has been inflicted on him.

To finish with these and examples of human per-

ty, and hence, from the just punishment which has been inflicted on him.

To finish with these sad examples of human perversion, I ought to add that another malefactor, whose crime you already know, the assassin of the King of Prussis, has been decidedly pronounced to be afflicted with mental aberration. It is the same with another madman, Walker, of whom yoo have not heard, who wished to take the life of Napoleon. After many ineffectual attempts to find a favorable occasion for attacking the President, whom he had never even seen, he ended with declaring himself, and requesting the Police to place him beyond the power of doing injury. Here is a madman who inishes by a most laudable act of discretion. If this proceeding had any significance whatever, we might suspect a stratagem of Police, by M. Cariier, who is so fertile in expedients of this kind. But in spite of all the proof which they have both given, we cannot believe Napoleon so puerile in his Machiavelian combinations, nor M. Carlier so moderate. Walker is declared mad, and as an incurable madman is at this moment at the Bicetre. ble madman is at this moment at the Bicetre.

But why stop at this liquidation of the feats of the insane regicides, when I have to speak to you But why stop at this liquidation of the leats of the insane regicides, when I have to speak to you of a case of insanity altogether extraordinary, the insanity of a whole assembly—the National Assembly of the most civilized nation of the world, the National Assembly of France! Read the proceedings of the 8th and 9th of July and you will see if I am too severe in describing as collective insanity the course of the Minister Rouber, of President Dupin, of both the majority and the minority, and even of a man whose capacity, you know. I fully appreciate, and even to a certain point his great ideas and his good intentions. Emile de Girardin.

A minister, returned to the National Assembly with a Socialist profession of faith, M. Rour-r, keeper of the Seals of the French Republic, has used an expression in regard to the Revolution of February which had before made enough useless noise when it was applied by M. de Broglie to the Revolution of July, for it not to be used again before an Assembly, and especially for it to be immediately checked by the President in an appeal to order—M. Rouher has called the Revolution of February a catastrophe. This produced a very natural impression and are worthy of all respect on the benches of the left, but a tumult adapted to ruin the best of causes. Refusal of the Psesident to

falli his first duty, which was to call the speaker to order or to make him explain his idea. Prolonged tumult, the cause of which Girardin proposing the collective dismission of the left. I agreed with Girardin on the 13th of June, that the Republican minority had nothing to do but to make an honorable end or a forced protestation in the name of the Republic which it represents, that is, not on occasion of a phrase like that of catastrophe, but on occasion of a phrase like that of catastrophe, but on occasion of an act like the vote of the electoral law, or, as will soon be the case, of the law on the press, declaring the majority in open rebellion against the Constitution, of proclaiming itself the only legitimate Government and of appealing the only legitimate Government and of appealing to the nation by pronouncing the majority beyond the scope of the law. In such a case the minority would arouse the people and would end with reaction or it would cause itself to be arrested

and banished. This, I repeat, is the only honora-ble end which could be made by the Revolutionists

ble end which could be made by the Revolutionists or even the Republicans.
God forbid that I should wish for an issue like this. It would be in all respects deplorable. On the 13th of Jane, as I then felt, I should have advised it. It had more chances in fact than it could have now. But it was a culpable blindness to see in such a catastrophe, grafted on the catastrophe of 1848, a conclusion of the dreadful position in which my unhappy country had been placed by the ireapacity and moral degradation of a noble aristocracy and a boargeoise aristocracy without faith and without principles. Before the decrees of Divine Providence there are only two acts, Pagan courage, like that of Cato of Utica, and Christian courage, which exercises resignation, and devotes

vine Providence there are only two acts, Pagan courage, like that of Cato of Utica, and Christian courage, which exercises resignation, and devotes itself to eliciting good from the weakness of the wicked. My opinion has not changed as to the wicked—they are those who have perfiliously embraced the Republic in order to crush it, and to snatch the flag from the hands of certain inexperienced enthusiasts, like Louis Blanc, Flocon, Ledru Rollin and others, and of coxcombs inflated with ideology and pride, like Lamartine, &c. &c.

But, remarkable as was the conduct of the Minister Rouher, the word catastrophe does not deserve the noise which has been made about it for some days past. It is quite unlucky that no one in the Assembly had Greek enough to say to all these combatants that catastrophe and resolution were absolutely the same word, with only the difference that catastrophe is derived from the Greek and revolution from the Latin. Hense, there has occurred at the National Assembly the same othing which took place at the fish market of Paris, when the pupils of the Polytechnic Bebool, making a trial oblackguardism with the fish women, had recourse at last to their senses hy calling them payallelogineds." "parallelograms." "hypothena these women out of their senses hy calling them parallelopipeds," "parallelograms," "hypothenurallelopipeds," " parallelograms," " bypothena " and the like. These dames became furious at hearing these strange words, taking them for

the grossest of insults.
Yours, faithfully,

JULES LECHEVALIER.

THE STORM ON THE EASTERN SHORE MD.— Loss of Life.—The Snow Hill Shield, of Wednes-day gives some account of the recent storm in Somerset County, which is reported to have been one of the most severe hurricanes experienced for

many years. The Shield says:
Trees were torn up by the roots, chimneys blown Trees were torn up by the roots, chimneys blown down, and the streets of our village as well as the stage roads through the country, were completely blockaded by fence logs and branches of trees. The uncut oats were prostrated and nearly ruined, and the corn that had just began to revive from the effects of the drouth, and give promise of an abundant yield, was seriously injured and much of it destroyed by being blown down and broken off. The prospect for fodder is entirely zone.

gone.

A ship's boat, containing five persons, belonging to the steam frigate off our coast, engaged in the United States Coast Survery, in attempting to land in the surf with dispatches for the company on shore, was stove into pieces and two of the sailors drowned, the others escaped by swimming to the shore and catching hold of pieces of the boat. Among the number saved was the surgeon or physician of the versel. The steamer made her escape sician of the vessel. The steamer made her escape to the breakwater, and the men saved went up in the stage of Friday to join her there.

THE DARTMOOR PRISONERS .- A meeting of the gentlemen known as the survivors of the Dart-moor prisoners of the war of 1812, was held on Saturday afternoon, at Brown's Eagle Hotel, Chest-nut-st. The objects of the meeting having been nutst. The collects of the incesting having homestated, i. e. to make such arrangements as are necessary for their participation in the funeral solemnities of to morrow, it was decided upon that a request would be made for the committee to assign to them a suitable place in the line of processoon, and that the dress worn should be a blue jacket,

and that the dreas worn should be a blue lacket, white pants and straw has.

There were present of the prisoners living: Measts. P. R. Schuyler, William Simpson and Bartholomew Baker, Phila.; John Hansel and George Turney, Pa.; Jonas Preston, Del.; John Ward, Conn.; William Hall, New-York; Charles Wood. Mass.; James Beans and Frederick Gorman, Va. In addition to the above, Measta. Charles Perry, William Davis and Abraham Beasley of Pa, and John Gordon of La. are expected to be present at the obsequies to Gen. Taylor.

John Gordon of La. are expected to be present at the obsequies to Gen. Taylor.

Previous to the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Schuyler stated that he had obtained the promise of the Commodore's boat at the Navy Yard, and that it would be hung with appropriate mourning emblems, and drawn by four black horses.

The inscription on the boat will be: "Our country—our ship—our cannon. The few survivors of the Dartmoor Prisoners of 1812." [Phil.Times, 29.

Post-Office-Mails Close.

Summer Arrangement.

Post-Office—Mailis Close.

Summer Arrangement.

THE GREAT NORTHERN MAIL, via Abany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, lowa and Minneseta Territores, is closed at 4 P.M. ally (except Sunday, on which day it will close at 1/4 p.M.). By this mail is forwarded all matter for Abany and the West; all the offices on the Canal and on the Railroad and their dependencies, between Albary and Buffalo; the Counties of Crawford and Eris, in Pennsylvania; the Counties in Onlo bondering on and adjacent to Lake Eris; the northern Counties in Educate and Hilmost, and five both the Canadas.

Also, mails for offices in the Counties of Clinton, Essent, Frankla, Cheege, Renealest, Warrem, and Washington, in this State; Addico, Bennington, Chittenden, Grand Isle, Franklin, Lamosie and Rutlasef Counties, in Vermont, are closed daily at 5 o'foick P.M. (except Bundays.

Extra Mails for Albany, Buffalo, Catacill, Fishkill Lamining, Hodson, Newburgh, Foughteepas, Toy, West Fonts, and the principal General States of the Counties of Albany, and the principal offices on the line of the races Standy at 5/8 Alban, and fisher, are made up and closer of Edulmat, via Foughteepase, to Albany.

The Way Mails between this and Abany, on either sade of the Hiddon, are closed daily, at 3 o'clock P.M. except (Sunday,) and forwarded by the Hudson Rivers Railroad Abany, on either sade of the Engles (Section of Counties of Albany, and Counties, of Albany, and matter for the Counties of Albany, and Counties, of Albany, and matter for the Counties of Albany, and Counties, Chemany, Chemany, Chemany, Chemany, Chemany, Chemany, Chemany, Counties, Of Albany, on either sade of the Eric Railroad, nicholing Elimina and Hanay also, for General Counties of Albany, in Prompkresses.

The Eric Railroad, nicholing Elimina and Hanay also, for General Counties of Counties of Albany, in Prompkresses, the State, and the Counties of Buffalor, Limitorio, O'range, Rockard, Steuben, Sullvan, Tooga, Frompkress, and Ulater, in this State, and the Counties of Albany, in Pennsylvania

athig A.M.
The Long

ng an omices on the Island east of Jamasca, daily, (except Sunday) at 10 clock A.M.

A Mail for Brooklyn, twice daily, closes at 71g A.M. and 23g P.M.

Mails for Newtown, Fushing, Astoria, New Utrecht and Fort Hamion, daily, (except Sunday), at 2 P.M.

Mails for Williamsburgh, L. I. close daily, at 53g A.M. and 5 o'clock

- M.

Mails for all the offices on Staten Ialand faily Kezcept Sunday at P. M.
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Mails are sent by the route to Jorsey City, Newark, Zinabethiows, Rahway, Faterson, Morratown, New Brunswick, Princeton, Tread Router, Faterson, Morratown, New Brunswick, Princeton, Tread Routers, Mailson, Cambridge, and Indication, The Southern Way Mail, including all oddiesance the line of the altrond to Philadelphia, and their dependence, we will be made and the oddiesa in New Jersey lying North and West of soft on the line of the with the offices in the counties of Wyoung, Carrier, Mainey, on and Monroe, in Pennsylvania, daily, (axcept, Sunday,) at 7 o clock

the with the offices in the counties of Wyuming, Carson, Northempton and Monros, in Pennsylvaina, duily, (axcept, Sunday,) at 7 o'clock A.S.,
A.M. and for Hoboken on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 at M. A.M. and for Hischenseak (including Hoboken) on Monday, Wethersday and Friday, at 1 o'clock P.M.

The Mail for Fineman and other offices in Monmouth County, N. J. by etsembour, via Keyport and Middletown, chosen daily (axcept Sunday, Mail for Someroils, via Kinabethtown, includes all offices on the relread to Eastern, and closes at 7 a.M.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.

JOHN C. ROBERTS, 102 John-st. offers for sale low, 6,000 reams blue and while ruled cap and issuer paper, in 6,000 reams blue and while ruled cap and issuer paper, in 4,000 reams good straw paper, crown and folio size.

4,000 teams good straw paper, crown and folio size.

5,000 reams good straw paper, crown and folio size.

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CORNES, BUNIONS AND DEFECTIVE NAILS extracted, and all other irregularities of the fact carefully and permanently removed without pain, loss of blood, or jany other inconvenience, by Dr. E. M. LYNE, Calropodiat to her late Majosty, Adelaide, Queen Dowager of England. Office i Earclay-at in the "American Hotel." Farties attended at their own residence. Time of operation one missise. Office hours 12 to 2 daily. 1727 Steeds.

DRY GOODS.

SUPERFINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.— Super cases York Premiums, Wachusella, Dover and American Mills superfine 36/807 tach Shirtings. Also, ex-

STARK BILLISORILLINGS. 500 packages Shrown, bleached, sinte and blue, extra stout, and noe qualed in perfection of manufacture. For sale by my6

FIRE UNBLEAUHED COTTONS, 600 bales
Fine Unbleauher Cottons, 600 bales
Way, Hope, Waltham and other styles, for sale by
my6
NESMITH & GO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

CALIUO PRINTERS' BLANKETS, Lapping
and Sleve Cloth, Type Printers and Engravers Similsia, Roller, Cleaver and Jacket Cloths, for sale by
myll
C S. LE BASON, 55 Pine-st
myll

BLUE PRINTS.—100 cases Adams's blue and white
Band blue and orange Prints, for sale by
myll

BEOWN SHEETINGS.—150 bales Salisbury, Eagle, Mohawk Valley, and other styles, for sale low by
myll

C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

DLUE AND CANARY PRINTS.—A new and superior article, fast colors, for sale by myll

C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

CREEN PRINTS.—5c cases green and black and green and blue at 6s to 8 cents, for sale by myll

C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

3 4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—150 cases low-priced Shirtings, comprising a valiety of styles, for sale by [my6] NESMITH & CO 50 and 52 Pine-st.

3-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.-150 cases fine C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st. COLORED CAMBRICS.—125 cases light and dark myll C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine st.

COUNTERPANES.—30 cases superior American Couling for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st. of

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

THE OLD ESTABLISHED.

CITY CASH

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

EDWARD FOX.

FORMERLY 202. AND NOW 216 BROADWAY, between Barnum's celebrated Museum and Genin's popular Hat Store, and opposite St. Paul's Church. The proprietor would respectfully announce to his numerous patrons and the public, that his new and splendid store, recently built upon the site of the old Chemical Bank, has just been finished. Its internal arrangements, which were solely made with a view to their adaptation to every branch of his extensive business, and to enable him fully to meet of his extensive business, and to enable him fully to meet the pressing demand for garments made by him, are now

completed.

This large and commodious store was opened on Satur. day, the 23th of June, 1850, with a new and elegant assort-ment of superior CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ke ke. A due regard has been had to the procuring of competent persons to fill the Cutting Department, and in no

instance can a misfit be anticipated.

The vast facilities which he possesses in the importation of Foreign and Domestic Goods—their purchase being always effected on the cash principle—justifies him is asserting that he may with great propriety state, that no house in this city, or in the United States, can at any time claim a rivalship in the solid advantages which he is now prepared to offer to a discriminating community. Diplomatic, Army and Navy Uniforms, made in conform-

tty to the order of the General and State Governments, and in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.

The varied and magnificent stock of ready-made Cloth-

ing, embracing the newest styles and latest fashious; which has been got up on a new and improved principle, made of superior materials, and sold at prices unusually moderate, beminently worthy of the consideration of the put jyll lmeoda EDWARD EDWARD FOX.

WASHING MADE EASY
OR HOW TO WASH CLOTHES WITHOUT MACHINES, WASHEOARDS OR POUNDING EARRELS.

(RUBBING UNNECESSARY)

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Seventh Edition, improved.

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THIS WORK is really the most useful to housekeepers I of any ever issued. It gives plain instructions about Laundry matters, that enables one person to do a large family washing in a very short time, without using pounders, rubbers, machines, acids, urpentine, asnonia, caraphene, or other offensive articles. It banishes all WASHING DAY TROUBLES, and makes the once dreaded day of suds and scoling as pleasant as any. It improves the appearance of the clothes, renders them white as snow, tears off no buttons, requires no hard labor, and axes all wear and lear. The pamphiet also instructs persons how to wash Calicoes or Cotton Prints without fading. Also, how to renovate reviews, clean kid gloves, remove mildew from them, grease spot, stains, &c. These are the greatest and most valuable chemical discoveries of the age. My method is adopted by all the large hotels, isundry establishments, steamers, first families, &c. &c. The instructions are so pian none can mistake them. The articles used are all safe, agreeable, cheep, and can be obtained anywhere for a few cents. My plan is the CHEAFEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

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PROOF IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

"We have tried Madame BEAVELT'S system of washing, and consider it the best in the world, and worth more than is asked for it."

ing, and consider it the best in the world, and world more than is asked for it."

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John Houper, 105 Fulton-st.

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Thousands have tried it and could be named, but space is too costly in this paper to add more.

To avoid imitation and counterfeits, be sure to direct your letters or send to Madame SEAVELT, Patent Laundress, 43 Annest New York, postage paid, and the pamples will be forwarded by the first mail. 197 Turkh Salmh by mall every month. BYRON ACID MINFRAL WATER.

From one quart of water, Grains... 133,472
The water can be had by Druggists and others, at wholesale and retail, on applying to our Agent, C. D. Griswold, Druggist, 319 Broadway, N. Y., corner of Twelfth-st.

J. S. GANSON,
J. GANSON,
C.R. GANSON,
C.R. GANSON,
C.R. GANSON,
D. Batavis, N. Y. 1850.
O. BALLARD,
Jet 3meod*

PRIVATE LYING-IN ASYLUM.—An Association of Medical Gentlemee knowing the importance to the community, as well as to private individuals, of a Private Lying in Asylum, have resolved to open such an Institution in this City. A isaitable building has been procured in an airy and pleasant situation, (up town,) and properly furnished, and its now ready for the reception of patients.

All communications on the subject, and applications for admission, must be made to James Kennedy, M. D. 136 Dusac-park.

The following named gentlemen have been consulted on the subject and highly approve of the plan.

Duane-park.
The following named gentlemen have been consulted on
the subject and highly approve of the plan.
Valentine Mott, M. D. President and Pro. of the NewYork Academy of Medicine.
John W. Francis, M. D. late Prof. of Midwifery, and the
diseases of women and children, Rutgers Medical College,
Naw. York.

John W. France, and Children, Rutgers Medical Codes, New-York.
C. R. Gliman, M. D. Prof. of Midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York.
J. R. Manley, late Prof. of Midwifery, and the diseases of woman and children, College Physicians and Surgeons, New-York.
D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. B. late Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

ractice of Medicine.

A. Sidney Doane, M. D. late Health Officer of the port of

New York.
Hon. Geo. Hall, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. J. Harper, Ex-Mayor of New York.
Moses G. Leofard, Esq. Alms-House Commissioner, Moses G. Leoffard, Esq. Annu-Rouse
New-York
137 It saffords me great pleasure to recommend the proposed Institution as calculated to effect much good. I think
Dr. Kennedy skillful and well fitted to arrange and manage
such an establishment
my28 law3m*

VELENTINE MOTT, M. D.

IRON FOUNDERS EXTRA FINE BOLTED
Black Lead, Scapsione, Charcoal, Anthractic and Bituminous Coals, for facing—best quality for fine work. For sale by CHARLES J. SHEPARD, "Noti Stove Warehouse," 312 Water-st.

BHAZIERS' BOLT AND INGOT COPPER.
D-A full assortment of the manufacture of Humphreys
will Comper Co. for saie by
WH. H. MARSHALL, 5 Gold-si
WH. H. MARSHALL, 5 Gold-si

CUT NAILS—Manufactured by the New-Jersey iron
Company at Boonton, for sale by
DUDLEY B. FULLER CO.
1320 Greenwich-st.

\$11,000 TO LOAN at 7 per cent on improved
NESSITE H. CO. 50 Fine-st.

OAKUM-500 bales No. 1; 500 do No. 2. For sale at manufacturers prices, by manufacturers prices, by MARTICKSON, 159 South-st. FOR SALE—One second hand Adams Power Frees Fin good order, size of plains 2427 inches. and if E. HOE & GO. 23 and 31 Sold-st.

HANGINGS Faper, 40,000 pounds from 20 to 25 include.

Havide, different qualities and colors, for sale at manufacturing prices. GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 150 Southest. CHAIN CABLES—A large assertment of English
Proved, from 3-6 to 17-6 inches. For sale by
GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 156 Southes.

RAGS, ROPES, and all kinds of paper manufacturers' materials bought and sold on liberal terms, by all GAUNY & DERRICKSON, 182 and 189 South-st. COCOA SHELLS. Spage, fresh, just received.

MEDICINES

DR. RICHARDSON'S SYRUP.—One of the best remedies of the age. Dr. Richardson's Syrup for abol-ara, cholers morbus and summer complaints and pain in the gomach.

Sold at Dr. Traphageo's, 360 Fearl-st.; Charles H. Ring.

197 Broadway; at the Draggist store, 651 do; Robert A.

Sands, 188 Sowery; Haydock, 212 Fearl-st; also, Mry.

Hays, 175 Fulton-st. Srooklyn city.

Haya. 175 Folion-at. Brooklyn city.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS, CHOLERA MORRUS, 175 Folion-at. Brooklyn city.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS, CHOLERA MORRUS, 185 Bay September Complaint of children, which if not attended to leads to Cholera, there is no remedy gaining a higher reputation, nor any which more parity deserves the confidence of the community than "Bonsal's Drops."

The success attending the use of them in Philadelphia and elsowhere, has induced the proprietors to establish agencies in this city.

The Philadelphia Baurday Courier says: "The effect of this medic ne on Bowel Complaints, however severe, is perfectly miraculous."

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James McAlister, 141 Fulton-st.

H. Wilson, cor. Hudson and Hammond sta

THE TONIC OF THE SEASON.

(REAT PROOF of the value of PLANETTS BITTERS—read the evidence.

St. Paul., (Minnesota Territory.) June 5, 1858.

Dear Sir—Having fully satisfied myself of the great efficacy of Planett's Bitters, for the complaints for which they are recommended, I will thank you to send me one dozen for my immediate use, and oblige yours, truly.

ANOTHER.

for my immediate use, and oblige your. N. BANBOUR.

ANOTHER.
CLEAVELAND, June 29, 1350.

Dear Sir—I have found the article of Pianett's Bitters to be one of the greatest tonics I have ever used. Having been troubled for a considerable length of time with the chronic diarrhess, which baffled all the medical skill I had. I was induced to try your article of bitters, and after taking some four or five bottles, I have been entirely restored.—
Enclosed is the cash for six bottles, which please send me by first opportunity, and obligingly I remain your obedient servant.

S. K. TANNIN.

For sale by the agent, jyla imeod* JAMES SADLIER, 234 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

OR CIRCASSIAN GLOSS.

THIS is the most beautiful preparation for the hair grow, prevent its falling out, and render stiff, why hair soft, stiky and glossy. Trial bottles two shillings each—found only at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S Perfumery Depot, 67 Walker-st. first store from (not in) Broadway.

F. M. & D. C. HAIGHT,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
FLETCHER M. HAIGHT [J716 3m] DUGALD C. HAIGHT THE HUDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, 500,000 DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY WAS CHARTERED BY THE
State of New Jersey for the manufacture of

GUTTA PERCHA GOODS,
Vis. Shoes, Shoe Soics, Gas and Water Pipes, Tubing,
Machine Belis and Driving Bands: Fancy Articles, such
as Trays, Boxes, Book-binding, Cups, Flasks, Canes,
Whips, Balls, Picture Frames, Decorations for Houses,
Steamboats, Ships and Cars, Army and Navy Equipments,
Waterproof Caps, Glothing, &c., for insolating Telegraph
Wires, &c., as well as the manufacture of all kinds of Indis
Rubber Goods, Full power is given to purchase and bold
Rubber Goods, Full power is given to purchase and bold
cal estate, water power, buildings, &c. for a business equal
to the wants of the country.

The Board of Directors has ordered the books to be opened on the 10th of July, for a subscription to the Capital of
the Company. GUTTA PERCHA GOODS,

is do not local to the company.

Notice is therefore given, that the books of the Company will be opened on the day above mentioned, at the Office of the Company. 181 Broadway. New-York; at the store of John Thornley, Eag. 101 Chestmin-street, Philadelphia at the office of the Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, N. J., and at the Revere House, in Boston, Mass., for a subscription of 300,000 dollars, in shares of 100 dollars each, and that the books will remain open for thirty days, or use the the control of the c

whole amount is taken.

ce of the Hudson Manufacturing Co, 181 Broadway
SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG,
ANTHONY J. HILL,
JOHN T. GLEASON,

Executive Committ.
194 8w

PATENT ZING PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIEERS, agents of the New-Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, have received from their extensive Works at Newark a supply of the Paient Zing Brown and Franklinate Paints, which will be disposed a on reasonable terms.

These paints consist of various shades, from a deep, rich brown, up to a deep orange, and also black; and being composed of motalite oxides, their lasting properties and economy can be confidently recommended. This Company also prepares, from the same oxides, paints peculiarly valuable for the coating of from and of tin, forming the best protection against oxidization now known.

These paints, when applied to wood, form, also, a valuable protection against fire.

A supply of the Company's beautiful White Oxide et Zinc, now o extensively used in Paris and other parts of Europe, as the most valuable substitute for white lead and other deleterious paints, is shortly expected. For sale by the subscribers, 151 tf

CHRONO-THERMAL MEDICINE.

CHRONO-THERMAL MEDICINE.

PALLACIES OF THE FACULTY AND CHRONO-THERMALISM—Frice \$1.—By Dr. S. Dickson of London; edited by Dr. Wm. Turner of New York.

"If the Faculty have no reply to these exposures, they must be at a low ebb."

"As interesting as a novel." [Westminster Review." Kick out the spothecary and buy it."

[London Sunday Times.]

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LEATHER HOSE,

LEATHER HOSE,

TORFIRE ENGINES, Stamboats, Factories, STREET
WASHERS, &c. manufactured from the best oak-tanned leather, with wrought copper rivets, always on hand and
for sale by

Curriers and Leather Dealers, 50 Ferry-st.

Who have also for sale, calf skins, wax and grain upper
leather, and curried leather of every description. 1927 im

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BLACE HEATH, WHITE ASH, and Feach
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lands of the Forest Improvement Company, in primestorder and of great purity, constantly for sale by the cargo by
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THE largest stock in the United States, well assorted, consisting of Fourdrinier Wires, from 36 inches to 34 inches wide, Nos. 56 and 78, and all numbers of copper and brass wire cloth—for sale on the lowest terms, and warranted in every respect equal to the imported at the office, 109 John-4t New Fork, or at the manufactory, Bellville, New-Jersey. [1919 3m*] WM. STEPHENS & SON. PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED in new inventions, the subscriber offers his services in soliciting Lotters Patent in this country and also in Great States, France and other Gontinental States. Every information can be estained of and advice afforded on all legal or scientific points connected with these subjects by mis if J. F. PIESSON, 5 Wall-st.

WOOLSON'S PATENT FOR HANGING
CARRIAGES.—Affords a lighter and stronger vehicle than can be obtained in any other way; and with a steel cross bar behind, it surpasses all other modes of langing for pleasant and easy motion.

A Steel Die has been procured for striking plaies to be attached to all carriages built under this patent.

The Plates with the right to use together with the Springs or the plaies seperately, may be had of the agents SHELDON SMITH, & CO., The Plates with the right to use together with the Springs or the plaies seperately, may be had of the agents of the plaies seperately, may be that of the agents.

Sole Agents for New York, New Jetsey, and Coun.
All persons infringing upon this patent either by making, aling or selling without the plaies, will be held strictly accountable therefor, by proceedings at law unless limine-date settlement is made with the Patenties or this Agent or Autorneys.

CHARLES I. WOOLSON,

PS Bur T, Thas

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WOMERYER RALEGAD GO. NORWICH, July 10, 1859.

1) GOKES FOR SUBSCHAPTION to the Frederick Distort of this Company will be opened on the 11th least the Transfer Office, (T. T. Merwin, Transfer Agent,) in Merchante Exchange, New-York, and remain specific will be closed until the 10th of January next.

All persons who subscribe as aforeasid, and pay is present on the preferred stock. Will be excited to the divided to be declared by January next on their preferred stock which enthrese to the divided to be declared by January next on their preferred stock which enthrese to four shares of our stock subscribed, and internet will be charged, attention of 6 per cent on all installments from the 11th last and and internet account mental of 5 per cent on all installments from the 11th last and and internet are paid. F. 57. M. ARDREWS.

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1914 DEND—The President and Directors of the Mornic Canal and Banking Company have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the Company, at the russ of ten per cent. per annum on the amount paid is, on the preferred stock of 1845 of said Company, payable to the stockholders or their representatives on and after the 8th day of August next, at the office of the Company in Jersey City. The Transfer tooks of said preferred stock will be closed from the 25th intuition of 100 Hz. Box 1971 Land Morris Canal Office, Jersey City, July 11, 1850, 1971 Land

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RALLEGAD COMPANY.—The second semi-annual dividend on the old
"capital stock" of this Company, at the rate of two per
cent, with be paid at the effice of the Company, 3 Tryonrow, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of Angust next.
The transfer books of the old stock will be closed from
Saurday, 27th July, at 3 o'clock P M. until Wednesday,
August 7, at 18 o'clock A M.—Dated July 20, 182

1920 181

SAM'L M BLATCHFORD, Treasure.

DIVIDEND.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DIVIDEND.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER

RAILROAD CO.—This Company has declared a divided of two and one-quarter per cont on the preferred stock of said Company, (being the stock surrendered as an abacribed previous to the 3d inst) papable at the Transfer

Office of the Company, 18 Merchants' Exchange, New York, on the 18th inst. Per order. GEO. L. PERRINS,

Norwich, Conn. July 10, 1830. [1912.3w] Treas.

Divide No.—The President and Directors of the Revision State Revision of the Revision State Revision State Revision State Revision State Revision State Revision State Revision Revisio

DIVIDEND—THE BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-anneal dividend of three and one-half per cent payable on and after Thursday, 18th July. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

ROBERT RAY, Transuter.

MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COM

IN PANY - Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the preferred stock of the Morris Canal and Sanking Company that the fourth installment of ten dollars per share, will be payable on the 1st of August next at the office of the company in Jersey City. Subscribers in Philadelphia, Saltimore and Washington will pay at the office of E. W. Clark & Co.

Jersey City, July 29, 1850.

E. MARSH, Precident.

Jersey City, July 29, 1850.

INSURANCE

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, office cor. of Gre
with and Dey ats over the North River Sank. 6
capital, \$200,600. Insurance against loss or damage by
CROWEL ADAMS, President
GRORGS W. SAVIES. Secretary.

TO COAL DEALERS—CORPORATION Notice.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the
Compireller's Office, Hall of Records, until the 6th day of
August, 158-9, for supplying One Thousand Tune of Auktracite Coal of the best quality, for the use of the several De-August, 1850, for supplying One Thousand Tune of animacite Goal of the best quality, for the use of the several Departments, (except the Aims House Department, exching the control of the following tends, viz: 500 km of Lehigh Goal. Egg size, 500 kms of Lehigh Goal. Egg size, 500 kms of Lehigh Goal. Egg size, 500 kms of Feach Orchard Red Ash Goal. Egg size, 500 kms of Feach Orchard Red Ash Goal. Egg size, 500 kms of day of Nov. next ecsuing; in such quantities, and at such of the Police Offices, Station Houses, Public Offices and Fire Department Buildings, as may be directed by the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Studings, and he remaining five hundred tuns, at such times subsequent to the 1st of November next, as the places before mentioned, as directed by the Superintendent of Repairs to Fublic Buildings.

Payment to be made on the delivery of the Goal. The caturent will be given to the porson or persons who shall offer to execute the same on terms the most advantageous to the Corporation. They shall enter into bonds with satisfactory security for the performance thereof, under a firfeltime of twice the amount of contract price in case of failure, which bonds are to be executed within five days after the Proposals are accepted.

as which time and place the sedimates will be public opened.

The proposals by bidders must be made in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance organizing the Municipal Government of the city of New York, passed May Suth, 1849, contained in sections 495 to 501, both inclusive. Proposals not made in accordance with these directions will not be considered. information may be obtained by calling at

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

Office of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Drysort, July 23, 1858.

EKALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of this Company in the City of Boston, and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, until the fifth day of August at noon, for a loan of One Million of Bollars upon their eight per cent Convertible Bonds, dated on the first day of April and of October of the present year, and having ten years to mature. The proposals will be occued in the presence of Samuel Froihingham, Eq. President of the Biate Bank, Boston, and D. D. Williamson, Eq. President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and notice thereafter will be immediately given to the parties whose proposals are accepted. The Directors reserving to themselves the right to reject proposals coming from apparently trresponsible parties.

parties.

Twenty per cent of the subscription will be payable on the 18th of August.

Twenty per cent of the subscription will be payable on the 1st September.

Twenty per cent of the subscription will be payable on the 1st October.

Twenty per cent of the subscription will be payable on the lat October. Twenty per cent of the subscription will be payable on the lat January, 1851.

Twenty per cent of the subscription will be payable on the lat April, 1861.

Ten per cent only of the Bonds will be issued on the first payment of 20 per cent until the close of the subscription.

The Directors amounce that the Bonded Debt of the Company shall not be increased beyond the amount authorized to the present date.

1924 thus

GEO. S. UPTON, Treasurer.

DANBURY AND NORWALK RAILEGAD.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORORS—Sessied proposals will be received by the Directors of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Company, at the office of the Engineer, in Danbury, until the 25d day of August eart, for the grading, piling, masonry and bridging of the whole of said road—shout 25 miles.

The maps, profiles, plan and specification of the work will be ready for examination on and after the 15th day of August read.

The line will be divided into convenient sections of about one mile each in length and proposals may be made for one of the sections, or for the whole work, including the superstructure.

HARVEY SMITH, Chief Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Danbury, Conn. July 2, 1833. By Second Contract For Warfing And Ventaling Ward Warfing Ward Proposals, directed as above, will be received by the School Commissioners and inspectors of the Ninth Ward, until the Sthool Community of the Ninth Ward, and the Sthool August next, for warming and ventilating the new school-bouse, now building in Greenwiebsw. Rinth Ward, Plans of the building can be seen, and information obtained by application to Edmand Hurry, 14 Wall-st.

JOHN McLEAN, School Commissioners, EDMUND HURRY, Ninth Ward, EDMUND HURRY, Stabool Inspectors 12 FREMIAH TEASELL, 18 chool Inspectors 125 2 W CHARLES C. BUXTON. 1 Ninth Ward.

Planes to let.

Plane Plane Plane will find it to their advantage to call at R. Glenn & Co's Manufactory, 124 Fulton-R. (west of Broadway.) A general assosiment of Mahogany and Rosewood Planes constantly on hand, which will be sold low for cash or sproved paper. Bealers supplied on liberal terms.

R. St.EMN & Co. 124 Pullon-d.

NUNNS'S PIANOS,—W. NUNNS & CO. 184 Pulsos d.

NUNNS'S PIANOS,—W. NUNNS & CO. Piano-Forte Manufactury and Warefroom 50 Walker at a few doors East of
Broadway. The late improvement in
their instruments make them superior to say they have
jy15 1m*

J. & C. FISCHER (inte Numa Fischer), Manufactory and Warsroom of Greenwich-si corner of Dey-st.—Fis fortes warranted, with reverse bridge to patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tame. Fis fortes hund, reputred, let on thre and exchanged jyil it.

A LBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILEDAD ACOMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 2d tast to the 2d August inclusive, preparatory to the expment of a dividend, to be declared payable on the 1st preasure.

(Signed.)

H. FOSTER, Jr. Socretary.

Albany, July 18, 1850.

THE GROCERS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 81 Wall, corner of Pearlet, R. Z.
CAPITAL, 200,000.

THIS COMPANY, baving their capital all paid in, in
A cash, are prepared to insure Sulidings, Morchandian,
Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, thoir Cargoes, ha
against loss or damage by fire; also, the Rinks of Inland
Navigation and Transportation, on the most inversable
terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

RUFUS STORY, MOSES TATLOR, SAMPSON MOORE,
PETER MARTIN, GRORGE ELDRE, CHAR SCRARALTSSFRANCIS SEIDDY, HENRY EDRY, ANA S. FORTER,
JAS. B. WILSON, ALEX H. GRANT, WM. R. FORTER,
SEMPSON MOORE, President,
J. MILTON SMITH, SECTEMY.

THE MERGINANTS' INSURANCIA CO.
F THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, office cor. of Scene-

PROPOSALS.

the superstructure.

HARVEY SMITH, Chief Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Danbury, Conn. July 22, 1850. 1926 18t

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE—
Persons shout purchasing Flance will find fit to their advantage to call at BERNING. It to their advantage to call at BERNING. It to their advantage to call at BERNING. Constitute of Frondway, they have a large assortment of Losswood Fignos constantly on hand; every instrument warranted for two years. E & Co. have the names of more warranted for two years. E & Co. have the names of more warranted for two years. Excl. The have given universal saided. warranted for two years. E & Co. have the names of mor than lives persons they will refer to, who have purchase Planes of them, all of which have given universal satisfa-tion; but when any doubte are appressed as to their quality the payment may be withheld until until such doubts are re-tained. Old Planes archanged. How and second-han moved. Old Planes archanged. How and second-han